

## CHICAGO BEE

Published Every Week by the  
BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.  
3655 So. State St., Chicago, Ill.  
Telephone BOULEVARD 7002

Entered as Second Class Matter, August 11,  
1929, at the Post Office at Chicago, under the  
Act of March 3, 1879.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished Upon Request  
3655 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Telephone: BOULEVARD 7002  
Advertising Representatives  
NATIONAL FEATURE SERVICE  
3507 South Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

### Price Per Copy, 5c Everywhere

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
In U. S. Foreign  
One Year ..... \$2.40 ..... \$3.00  
Six Months ..... \$1.25 ..... \$1.50  
Three Months ..... .75 ..... .90

SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1940  
Volume 31 Number 29

### THE CHICAGO BEE'S PLATFORM

- 1—The suppression of superstition—  
enlightenment.
- 2—Higher education for all groups.
- 3—Cordial relations between races.
- 4—Civic and racial improvement and  
development.
- 5—The promotion of Negro business.
- 6—Good wholesome and authentic news.

All news items sent to the Chicago  
Bee for publication, must be signed.  
This includes social, music and club  
items, as well as general news. Un-  
signed items will be destroyed. Re-  
jected communications will not be  
returned.

## T. B. and The N. M. A.

NEXT month the Negro physicians  
throughout the country will convene in  
Houston, Texas, to ponder over medical  
problems of grave concern to the race and  
nation.

Represented in the forty-sixth annual  
convention of the National Medical Association  
will be doctors who have made many con-  
tributions in the field of medicine which have  
been used throughout the civilized world.  
It is, therefore, of great significance that  
the body will concern itself, among other things,  
with the eradication of Tuberculosis. It is  
that disease that is the peril of people of low  
income level and since the Negroes constitute  
a large segment of that group they have  
more than a proportionate share of Tubercu-  
losis sufferers.

The Tuberculosis problem of our group is  
fertilized by many more factors than low in-  
come. There is the problem of getting into  
hospitals in urban centers which are already  
overcrowded. The Negro is discriminated  
against and a tubercular patient not per-  
mitted to be isolated from the public by hos-  
pitalization inevitably spreads the deadly  
germs to others. There is the question of  
overcrowded and poor housing conditions  
that compel people of medium or low eco-  
nomic levels to live under conditions that are  
inimical to their health and make them easy  
preys for tuberculosis.

There are the millions of Negroes in the  
South who have no access to hospitals.  
The health of Negroes is wrapped up with  
the health of the nation. A germ, like Hit-  
ler's army, breaks through the magnet line  
of segregation and pursues persons of all  
races.

The problem of the health of Negroes,  
therefore, becomes a national one to be ap-  
preciated by all races.

The National Medical Association might  
in addition to its own praiseworthy contri-  
butions, it should awaken into the con-  
science of the nation the fact that the eradica-  
tion of Tuberculosis is dependent, at least  
in part, upon the colored citizenry obtaining  
justice and equal opportunities to combat the  
many factors that make the disease so pre-  
valent and which find their origin in unjust  
discrimination.

## The Negro Press

THIS week's Time Magazine hurls an at-  
tack at the Negro press and accuses it of  
pulling its punches when the critical appraisal  
of the needs of Negroes are concerned.  
Says Time: "To the Negro press, all things  
black are good. Racial papers studiously ig-  
nore Negro failings, shout their indignation  
over real and fancied injustice, assail color  
discrimination so hard that they help to keep  
it alive."

We do not know from what source the  
writer of the Time article secured his infor-  
mation but a casual glance at the list of Negro  
newspapers would cure him of his igno-  
rance; that all things black are good. Per-  
haps the writer was influenced by the fact  
that Negro newspapers do find considerable  
good to speak of about its readers that white  
journals fail to notice. That is due more to  
the wider vision of Negro editors than to an  
attempt to cover up the misdeeds. Perhaps  
the writer is too much engrossed in the type  
of cute slams that his own magazine labels  
on Negroes to observe the high principles that  
are voiced in our journals. The Negro press  
believes in fair play for colored people. That  
fact occasioned its origin. Because the white  
press labeled everything black as bad, be-  
cause it chose to call the baser type of Ne-  
groes typical of all colored people the Negro  
press was born.

We fail to agree with the Time magazine  
in its other statement that the Negro press  
"assail discrimination so hard that they help  
keep it alive."

Racial discrimination is kept alive because  
white people want it so and by no means can  
be attributed to the Negro press. What that  
press does, however, is to point out acts of  
discrimination and when it becomes so ram-  
pant the press makes editorial suggestions as to  
the advisability of having laws passed to  
secure our rights to live like other human  
beings. Incidentally, Time magazine might  
be interested to know that the legislature of  
the state of Illinois has agreed with the Ne-  
gro press and has many times passed laws  
to abolish discrimination because of the cam-  
paigns of the Negro press.

The Negro press knows there are Negro  
failings and prints them. It also knows there  
are Negro successes and it therefore prints  
them. If it prints more successes than fail-  
ings it is because the former has more news  
value.

## Lynch Bill Blitzkreig

WHEN Hitler marched his army into the  
countries of Belgium, Holland, France  
and others he killed more than men. He  
killed the spirits and hopes of many people  
in other countries. Repercussions swept  
thousands of miles from the battlefields of  
Europe and our own country did not escape  
the effects of the blitzkreig.

It killed some of the hopes of our con-  
gressmen who have forgotten about every-  
thing, it seems, except voting for war ap-  
propriations. We have known times when  
Congress has had other than a one-track mind  
but 'twas not the 1940 Congress. And in its  
war fervor aberration our Congress has ab-  
solutely ignored, forgotten and, shall we say,  
scuttled the anti-lynch bill over which so  
many unfortunate Negroes placed great hope  
in this session.

We believe that now is the time to put it  
over. There is not much time to filibuster  
so the bill can get to a vote in record time.  
Another reason may be advanced for its im-  
mediate passage. There is a good deal of  
talk about disloyalty and "fifth columns."  
Coincidentally, there are high praises being  
accorded the Negroes for their undying loyalty  
to the cause of this nation and the pur-  
poses for which it stands. The speakers at  
the Republican and Democratic National con-  
ventions have told us this. Therefore, it seems  
as though Congress might well afford to pass  
an anti-lynch bill as a tribute to the loyal  
citizens who have so marvelously carried the  
stars and stripes that freedom will still ring.

## A Belated Recognition

IT is reported that England has recognized  
Haile Selassie as the Emperor of Ethiopia.  
And thus, the little ex-Emperor of the black  
kingdom has at long last received victory  
through defeat. He has seen his prophecy  
that other small nations would suffer a simi-  
lar fate to that of his country which was  
made to the League of Nations after Ethio-  
pia's defeat come to pass. England, who  
lost no time in giving and early recognition  
to Italy's claim to the entire country, has at  
last seen the light.

We are told that the English are slow in  
thought, still slower in action. The veracity  
of that assertion may be proved in this be-  
lated recognition. Had John Bull been as  
thoughtful during the struggles of Ethiopia  
to prevent the invasion of her territory by  
Benito Mussolini as he now is the history of  
the world would have been considerably dif-  
ferent than it is or will be. For the turn of  
events since that memorable defeat and the  
abdication of Selassie from his kingdom to  
England has proved that John Bull's indiffer-  
ence was the cue that spurred the totalitarian  
powers of Europe on to further aggression  
and exploitations. It was that indifference  
which suffered and permitted the overwhelming  
power of the dictatorships to blackout the  
existence of smaller countries until 'twas ob-  
vious that an end would come to the smaller  
nations and the aggressors would look  
for bigger game. Then and only then did  
England become conscientiously concerned.

So today England is doing that which  
should have been done several years ago.  
She is doing it at a time when it is too late  
to materially aid the deceased kingdom and  
in a manner which bespeaks a comical mis-  
understanding of the causes and effects that  
the continuity of nations and the course of  
the world.

The man of self-praise is about the worst  
creature that God has ever created—not that  
the Creator made him so, but because of his  
own self-conceit. He can see good only in  
himself, and besides him his fellowmen are  
merely objects of his contempt. His pres-  
ence is ooth nauseating and destructive to  
the bond of goodwill among men.

Work is the kind of nurse that keeps us  
from the harm of idleness; that teaches us  
to stand alone when we would lean upon the  
strength of others.

A wise man prays for salvation from him-  
self as well as from the devil.—Cortlot.

### TAKING NO CHANCES

His Maiden Aunt: Billy, Auntie will never  
kiss you with such a dirty face.  
Billy: Yeah, that's why I didn't wash it.

## Negro Art—1851 to the Present

Frances T. Moseley

"The Negro, too in Art," must  
be reckoned with as a component  
part of the general development  
of mass appreciation of art in  
America in recent years. Where-  
as, formerly art was available to  
the privileged few, the working  
man's economic level has been  
slowly rising and with it has come  
increased leisure freeing him for  
the inevitable search for the more  
abundant life.

It was further inevitable that  
the Negro as an integral part of  
this changing social-economic  
scene should seek an introduction  
to the cultural outlets and gain-  
ing it, make the most of the op-  
portunity.

Influential in this growth has  
been the assistance the Harmon  
Foundation which has sought  
through its program of William  
E. Harmon Awards for Negroes  
Achievements among Negroes  
to acquaint and interest the pub-  
lic generally in the creative ac-  
complishments in fine arts by Ne-  
groes, thereby, assisting this group  
to a more sound and satisfactory,  
economic position.

Desiring primarily to encourage  
the Negro endowed with high cre-  
ative ability to give a wider ex-  
pression to his genius, and realiz-  
ing that if a real stimulating  
and vital contribution is to be  
made to art development in A-  
merica, the Negro must be able  
to get his work before an appreci-  
ative and compelling public,  
the Foundation inaugurated in  
1928, a series of annual exhibi-  
tions of American Negro artists.

While these exhibitions are  
held in New York, they represent  
work submitted from all parts  
of the country, including some  
fine artists studying abroad. Ex-  
tended travelling exhibitions have  
made them available to other cit-  
ies for showings.

It is evident from the number  
of pictures purchased, press com-  
ments and spontaneous expres-  
sions of interest and from the in-  
creased number of productions by  
Negroes shown in general art ex-  
hibits, that a remarkable ad-  
vance is taking place in the field  
of Negro art.

In numerous centers throughout  
the states splendid work is being  
done by race artists, including  
Atlanta University, Howard Uni-  
versity, San Diego, California  
Chicago, Boston, New York, St.  
Louis, Indianapolis and other cit-  
ies stimulated by civic organiza-  
tions such as the YMCA, YWCA,  
Urban League, Interracial Com-  
mittees, City Clubs, churches.  
Various public libraries have lent  
space facilities for those art pro-  
grams.

Wealthy patrons have aided  
materially by providing monetary  
awards, including the late Otto  
H. Kahn, Arthur B. Spingarn,  
Arthur A. Schomburg and Mr.  
Robert C. Ogden and Mrs. John  
D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Another group comprising Dr.  
John Hope of Atlanta University,  
Mr. Alan Bennet of the National  
Alliance of Art and Industry,  
Dr. George E. Haynes of the Com-  
mission on Race Relations, the  
late Miss Delilah L. Beasley, col-  
umnist and Dr. Alain Locke have  
by their stimulating counsel be-  
come known as friends of Art.

Not to be overlooked is the  
recognition by outstanding art  
galleries and museums of the  
country in purchasing numerous  
examples of Negro art for their  
collections.

With attention focused thus  
sharply on the art movement of  
today, it is not surprising that  
interest is turning toward the  
pioneering stages of long ago.  
Generally considered to be the  
first Negro in America to achieve  
distinction as a painter, Edward  
M. Bannister in 1876 at the Cen-  
tennial Exposition in Philadelphia  
was awarded the gold medal for  
his landscape, "Under the Oaks."

A native of Providence, R. I., he  
pioneered in art organizations  
founding the Providence Art  
Club which is today a leading art  
organization of that city.

His contemporary, Robert L.  
Duncanson, of Cincinnati, Ohio,  
was the first Negro to receive rec-  
ognition in Europe as an artist.  
As early as 1866 he was credited  
with being an outstanding land-  
scapist of his day, having studied  
and exhibited in London and  
Glasgow where it is said that he  
was patronized by the royal fam-  
ilies. One of his paintings is said  
to be hanging today at Windsor  
Castle, London, purchased by  
Queen Victoria.

First woman to achieve fame  
as an artist was Miss Edmonia  
Lewis, born in Boston in 1845.  
Turning to sculpture she was  
aided by benefactors in getting to  
Europe where she studied and  
worked in Italy. She exhibited  
in the Philadelphia Centennial of  
1876. Among her most outstand-  
ing works is her bust of Charles  
Sumner, for which the subject  
posed. This piece was owned by  
the late Mrs. Ida Wells Barne-  
of Chicago and is now in posses-  
sion of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin  
Duster of Chicago.

Born in Pittsburgh, June 21,  
1859, Henry Ossawa Tanner is  
known as the greatest artist of  
the Race. Of a religious fam-  
ily, his family urged him to enter  
the ministry but he early turned  
to art as his medium of expres-  
sion of his beliefs. Friends help-  
ed him to accumulate funds for  
European study under the reli-

gious masters of Rome, but on his  
way he stayed in Paris and de-  
cided to study there. His mas-  
piece "The Resurrection of Laz-  
arus" brought his acclaim in 1897  
from renowned fellow artists and  
won from the French Govern-  
ment the gold medal and a place  
in the Luxembourg Museum.

Edwin A. Harleston of Charle-  
ston, South Carolina, is known for  
his talent in portraiture. Among  
his best works is the canvas,  
"Bible Student," exhibited in  
1927 at the Chicago Art Institute.  
Formerly purchased by Jesse  
Binga, it is now owned by Wil-  
liam P. Harrison of Chicago.

Historically important is the  
contribution of John Patterson  
Rollins, born in Lynchburg, Vir-  
ginia, whose interest was in sea-  
scapes. Studying in Italy, his  
favorite subjects were Venetian  
scenes. Some of his works are in  
possession of his niece, Mrs. Lil-  
lian Summers of Chicago.

Rendering distinctive service to  
the Race came two notable wom-  
en sculptors, Meta Vaux Warrick  
Fuller and May Howard Jackson.  
Mrs. Fuller, a native of Philadel-  
phia, studied in Paris and was  
fortunate in enlisting the inter-  
est and approval of Auguste Rod-  
in, then the greatest figure of the  
French art world. She turned  
her attention to Negro types  
when in 1907 she was commis-  
sioned to do a series commemorat-  
ing the history of the Negro for  
the Jamestown Tercentennial Ex-  
position.

May Howard Jackson, also of  
Philadelphia, preferred to devel-  
op Negro subject matter, daring-  
ly venturing to express in her  
work something of the social sit-  
uation, for example her "Mulatto  
Mother and Her Child" obviously  
touching upon the problem of the  
half-castes.

Dominating the Chicago scene,  
William Edvard Scott having  
studied under Tanner in Paris and  
the Chicago Art Institute, was re-  
cipient of the Harrison Gold Med-  
al award in 1927. Mr. Scott has  
executed numerous murals on  
commission, and has recently  
completed a new series in his-  
toric incidents in the develop-  
ment of Negro life since slavery.

Of the contemporary groups  
probably the best known are the  
sculptors, Richmond Barthe and  
Augusta Savage, both of New  
York and in the artist group, Aaron  
Douglas, Hale A. Woodruff,  
Palmer Hayden, Sargent John-  
son, James Lesesne Wells, James  
H. Porter, William H. Johnson,  
and Lois Jones.

A Cuban, Teodora Ramos Blan-  
co is commanding attention as a  
newcomer in the sculpture groups.  
Chicagoans have long been  
working toward art development,  
led by Charles C. Dawson, Wil-  
liam McKnight Jarrow and  
Archibald Motley, Jr. Today  
there are large numbers of young-  
er artists seeking expression  
among them, Charles White, a  
painter of bold murals, William  
Carter, Eldzier Carter, Margaret  
Taylor Goss, Charles Seabree and  
Joseph Kersey, the latter a sculp-  
tor. Bernard Goss is one of a  
number moved to expressing pro-  
test themes.

Reflecting on the development  
of Race artists in recent years,  
the outstanding factor seems to  
be the turn toward the Negro  
theme as a vital phase of the ar-  
tistic expression of American life.  
Other observations are that the  
number of artists has greatly in-  
creased and, happily, that a defi-  
nite consciousness of the Negro  
advance to the front, ranking  
with other artists, has been aroused.

Indicative of this fact is the  
current movement to establish a  
community Art Center, opening  
still wider avenues to art expres-  
sions for greater numbers spon-  
sored by the Federal Art Project.

These developments are encour-  
aging but in the words of Doctor  
Alaine Locke, noted Negro writ-  
er and philosopher, in his book  
"Negro Art Past and Present," I  
quote:

"But however rightly and fully  
he may share in a program of  
public art support, temporary or  
permanent, a needed and logical  
step in the support of the Negro  
artist and the development of Ne-  
gro art must come from an awak-  
ened interest of the Negro pub-  
lic in this matter. Negro church-  
es, schools, organizations of all  
types should make Negro art vital  
and intimately effective in our  
group life by studying it, circu-  
lating it and commissioning it.  
Only under such circumstances  
will it become truly representa-  
tive. Only under such conditions  
can it work as the cultural lever  
to support a general reawaken-  
ing of the dormant art instincts which  
we may suppose still reside in  
the folk at large. Slight but en-  
couraging beginnings have been  
made in this direction by school  
such as Atlanta and Howard Uni-  
versities and Hampton Institute  
by a few Negro churches and  
YMCA's and business concerns  
even a few groups of private in-  
dividuals organized for the ex-  
press purpose of the promotion of  
Negro art. It is likely that the  
singular demonstration of the  
Federal Art Project will stimu-  
late greatly this effort of private  
groups and private individuals to  
the eventual adequate support  
and encouragement of the young-  
er Negro artists."

## PIED TYPE

—BY THE PIPER  
A Column of Humor Satire and  
Thought for Everybody

### THE RESTLESS WORLD

We are in a restless world because  
We are rock ribbed to man made laws;  
We have broken all the laws God made  
And through seas of blood must wade.

What can we do about it remains to be seen,  
Never has man made life serene;  
Man always did and always will break any  
law,  
Then make excuses with a loose hung jaw.

The Christ came down from his Holy throne,  
Was spat upon and crucified by his own;  
In blood that trickled down from His cross,  
Was guarantee that no one ever should suffer  
loss.

They're busy outmoding the fears of hell,  
The fool says there's no God, no sulphur  
smell,  
For what is dead, that when we go from here,

There's not a thing left for him to fear.  
It can't be so we leave all hope behind,  
With faith and trust the human mind  
Conjures a belief in truth and right,  
That Christ imbues the world with heaven's  
delight.

God's love is stronger than the things we  
know;  
God's power can make man's empty show  
Seem twiddle, twaddle, that a Savior's birth  
Heavenly ordained to bless all the earth.

—Dr. M. A. Majors,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

### YEAH, SOME OF THEM ARE PRETTY BAD

"The woman who is suffering from con-  
cert has been freed."—from a news item.

### REMEMBER

'Tis common proof,  
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder,  
Whereunto the climber upward turns his face;  
But when he once attains the utmost round,  
He then unto the ladder turns his back,  
Looks into the clouds, scornful the base de-  
grees  
By which he did ascend.

—Shakespeare.

### SMART BOY

Teacher: Johnny, why do we have eye-  
brows?

Johnny: Well, it's so the beauty specialist  
will be able to get another 50 cents out of the  
ladies who come to get their hair washed.

### NO CAUSE FOR WORRY

Mother (to small daughter): Gwendolyn, I  
see you did find the tea strainer after all.  
That's fine.

Gwendolyn: No, mother. I couldn't find  
the tea strainer, but I found the fly swatter  
and strained the tea with that.

Mother (horrified): Gwendolyn!

Gwendolyn: Oh, don't worry, Mother. I  
used the old one—you know the one we had  
here or four years before we got the new  
one. That old one was all old and dirty  
anyway.

### FACING FACTS

An old colored man who had been afflicted  
with more than his share of the world's woes  
was asked how he managed to keep so cheer-  
ful and serene through all his trials and tribu-  
lations.

"Well, I'll tell you," replied the old man.  
"I've just learned to cooperate with the in-  
evitable."

### DICKIE'S DICTIONARY

THRILL: What a bald headed, paunchy  
old, married man experiences when a young  
and pretty girl says he's handsome.

### NEVER TRIED IT

Old Lady (to sailor): Do those tattoo marks  
wash off?

Sailor: I don't know, lady.

### HATE AND SPLEEN

A passion rean  
And obdurate  
's old man spleen,  
Who inhales hate.

For hate is such  
A deadly thing,  
Twould aid all much  
To curb his sting.

And his lie,  
We might commute  
Love tried and true,  
As substitute.

Since we must hear  
His rage and whim,  
We'd well prepare  
To deal with him.

Tis fit then, that  
We gauge his sum  
And hold him at  
A minimum.

Loving one's fellow man is life's highest  
calling, and its reward is more precious than  
gold or silver.

## BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON HANCOCK

### DIVIDED THEY FALL

Irrespective of the part she  
played in the betrayal of Ethiopia,  
the friends of France are grieved  
to see her prostrate in the dust  
of defeat. For a century France  
stood alone as the most decent  
of the major civilized nations on  
the color question. France de-  
served a better fate, but France  
was betrayed by her plutocrats  
and politicians, their tools. It is  
generally agreed that the plight  
of France can be charged to those  
stupid and designing politicians  
who put their selfish ambitions  
above the common weal; and so  
they are the real destroyers of  
France and not merely the Ger-  
mans.

But if politicians betrayed  
France and England, who has be-  
trayed the United States of Amer-  
ica, for our nation stands today  
almost utterly undefended? If  
Hitler is not out of breath chas-  
ing and running down the nations  
of Europe, he can easily "wipe  
up" this undefended domain.

When looking about for the be-  
trayers of France, we must not  
forget England. When Germany  
was prostrate in 1918 France con-  
tended that the peace of Europe  
depended upon the continue sub-  
jugation of the warlike Germans  
and under no circumstances should  
Germany be allowed to rear-  
arm! France contended fur-  
ther that a rearm Germany  
should not be allowed in the  
in the Rhineland, but Great Brit-  
ain said let the Germans enter  
and fortify their side of the Rhine  
and the weaker French bartered  
away their fatherland to appease  
the arrogant British who are al-  
ways long on diplomacy and in-  
ternational bargaining and short  
on soldiers to hold the battle lines.

France knew she was defeated  
by the tactics of England; so she  
turned to Russia as an ally to  
threaten the German rear, and  
England had France to sacrifice  
Russia at Munich when England  
refused to invite Russia to the  
Czechoslovakia "sell out." Thus  
step by step England sacrificed  
France, her gallant ally, and left  
her exposed to the German on-  
slaught that was inevitable. When  
the war storms broke, as usual,  
France was called upon to fight  
it out with the Germans while the  
English went their way drinking  
tea and looking to France to de-  
fend England against the Ger-  
mans.

"England will fight to the last

French soldier" was not a mere  
quip; for it has more truth than  
fiction. The French knew they  
had been betrayed by England  
and they resented being called  
upon the second time in 20 years  
to defend an ally that had be-  
trayed them, and so the war  
found France divided. Very short-  
ly it became evident that rela-  
tions between France and Eng-  
land were strained and Hitler,  
that master mind of the century,  
took full advantage of the disaf-  
fection of the two nations. The  
capitulation of France leaves Brit-  
ain once in a long time to fight  
her own battles and it looks like  
curtains for the British. The na-  
tion of diplomats must turn at  
last to their guns and if they are  
he great people they claim to be  
the world will soon find it out;  
for with the Germans it must be  
said with guns and not portfo-  
lios. "Dividing and ruling" has  
long been the British way in the  
world and so Hitler modernized  
the policy by "dividing and con-  
quering."

One by one he takes the nations  
of Europe in tow, and just wheth-  
er he will stop when Europe is  
finished remains to be seen. If  
he is the genius we believe him  
to be, he might just as easily  
conquer the western hemisphere  
as to hang up his knapsack when  
Europe is "mopped" up in its en-  
tirety. France was divided, Eng-  
land and France were divided,  
Scandinavia was divided, Holland  
and Belgium were divided, the  
western hemisphere is divided, our  
own nation is divided! The only  
thing that is saving our nation  
temporarily is not the far-  
sightedness and sagacity of our  
statesman but sheer circumstanc-  
es.

The nation saved by circum-  
stances has a spacious salvation  
for circumstances may fight on  
our side one day and fight against  
us the next. The stupidity if not  
indeed the cupidity of the demo-  
cracies has been colossal. While  
we sat here watching Japan, the  
little brown race across the Pa-  
cific, Germany was taking charge  
of a continent if not indeed a  
world. Divided they fall. Di-  
vided we fall, we the Negro race.  
Booker T. Washington proclaimed  
industrial education as a means  
of deliverance; DuBois proclai-  
med classical education and so the  
race was divided. The white man  
claims that the mulatto is super-  
ior to the pure African, and so  
we are divided. DIVIDED WE  
FALL.

## Orientation Towards Statesmanship

By LAMSTER E. BROWN

A teacher in an English class  
dramatically illustrated the need  
for wider understanding through  
wider reading. Her resourceful-  
ness was excellent. A large im-  
provised pyramid was placed be-  
fore the class—three colors adorn-  
ed its surface—yellow, blue,  
green. One student was placed  
behind the desk on which the pyr-  
amid stood while the others view-  
ed it frontally. The teacher asked  
the students to give the color of  
the pyramid. Those sitting to the  
side of it saw either yellow or  
blue while the student in the  
rear and the center aisle students  
saw the pyramid in its totality  
with the colors most emphasized  
which caught their frontal view.  
The students to the side had only  
one view while the center stu-  
dents had a circumstantial, or all  
around view. The all around  
view was the core of her empha-  
sis.

At an ominous time such as  
this, we ought to read more, and  
thoughtfully, so that we will ob-  
tain the all around view of affairs  
of governments.